

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV. No. 233

PUBLISHED THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OTIS THEATRE, Broadway, between 10th and 11th streets.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 2nd St., between 5th and 6th streets.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, 11th street and Broadway.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway, between 10th and 11th streets.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

THE TAMMANY, Fourth street and the corner of Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between 2nd and 3rd streets.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 42nd Street.

MRS. F. S. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Ave., between 86th and 87th streets.

TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery, between 2nd and 3rd streets.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, between 1st and 2nd streets.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway, between 10th and 11th streets.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway, between 10th and 11th streets.

New York, Saturday, August 21, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated August 20.

Both the university crews were out yesterday on the Thames.

The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have issued an address to the clergy and laity announcing the speedy meeting of the Provincial Synods and requesting the laity to make preparations for the event.

The Prince Imperial and the Empress of France will depart for the East on Monday next.

Twelve Carlist leaders have been arrested on the frontier.

A band of Carlists have been defeated near Ciudad Real.

It is said that a conspiracy in favor of the Prince of Asturias has been discovered.

The late syllabus of the Pope will form one of the chief subjects of discussion at the coming general council at Rome.

The Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy have become reconciled.

A dreadful fire has destroyed the business part of Jamaica.

The project of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth has been introduced in the Grecian Chamber.

Mexico.

The State of Tamaulipas has finally become pacified.

The rebel leaders having agreed to recognize Michoacan as Governor.

Insurrections are feared in Michoacan, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa and Queretaro.

General Placido Vegas, with 1,000 men, is moving on Guadaluajara.

A freight train, belonging to Walsh & Co., on the Vera Cruz Railroad, was attacked and plundered.

The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Japan.

The steamer China, at San Francisco, from Yokohama, brings the gratifying intelligence that the civil war in Japan is at an end.

An order has been issued requiring all Daimios to disarm immediately.

The leading actors in the late disturbances were daily expected at Yeddo, where they will be tried and punished.

Business is improving, and the government revenue has largely increased.

Gaston Fleischer, English Consul for Yeddo, died in July.

Sandwich Islands.

The English frigate Galatea, Prince Alfred commanding, arrived at Honolulu on July 21.

The Prince was the guest of the King during his stay at Honolulu.

The Galatea sailed for Japan August 2.

Abundant rains have fallen throughout the island, saving the crops which had been threatened by drought.

Miscellaneous.

President Grant and party arrived at Newport, R. I., at four o'clock yesterday morning.

The President is the guest of ex-Senator Morgan.

Albert Gallatin Brown, formerly United States Senator and afterwards a member of the Confederate Senate, has written a letter to Judge Dent upon political matters in Mississippi.

He assumes that Judge Dent is in full sympathy with the President because they are brothers-in-law.

Mississippi, he says, has adopted the President's policy, and Judge Dent will be nominated by the President's original supporters.

The Judge's election is certain, is a fair election can be had, unless the President takes open grounds against him.

A fair election, it is said, cannot be had unless a check be put upon general Ames, who is using his official influence in favor of the radical party, hoping to be repaid for his services by being chosen to the United States Senate.

In March last the conservatives proposed that all parties unite in asking the President to recommend a course to be pursued by Congress toward Mississippi, pledging themselves to abide by such recommendation, no matter what it might be; but the radicals were afraid to trust the President and refused to accede to the proposition.

Commissioner Delano decides that the practice of corporations which are by law required to withhold and pay over to the United States a tax of five per cent on all dividends, interest coupons, &c., of treating such amounts as expenses of business and deductible is wrong and should not be allowed.

The Treasury Department has acceded to the requests of business firms in San Francisco to permit the use of the surplus gold in the sub-Treasury in that city.

All parties applying were accommodated, and no favors were granted any particular firms, as was reported.

An order has been issued from the War Department forbidding the residence of soldiers on military reservations.

All intruders will be notified by military commanders to leave the reservation, and if they refuse to do so they will be removed by force.

J. Ross Browne, Minister to China, arrived at San Francisco by the steamer China on Thursday.

Mr. Browne has expressed his willingness to return to his post if the Department of State approves of his official course.

The reported finding, in Wayne county, N. Y., of a portion of the money stolen at the great express robbery near Albany, proves to be incorrect.

A package of letters lost from a mail bag was found.

The first conviction under the new prohibitory liquor law was made in Boston yesterday in the Superior Court.

The steamship Medway, at Quebec, brought out Prince Arthur's groom, footmen, nine horses and several carriages.

Philadelphia is suffering from want of a full supply of water.

The authorities have notified the proprietors of factories and refineries to close their works, all the water is needed for family purposes.

The water in the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers is lower than it has been in many years and navigation above Philadelphia is pretty much suspended.

Judge Roney, of Troy, yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000, Whellock, Jr., and his two sons, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Briggs in the late anti-riot affair.

The City.

Judge Benedict yesterday granted a stay of proceedings in regard to the disposition of the ammunition, weapons, &c., belonging to the Cuba Junta, which Marshal Dillon was about to sell to satisfy judgments recovered by the owners of the tobacco Chase, Ciole and Malley.

The amount of arrears of penalty, independent of taxes, incurred by a large number of brokers living in Brooklyn, who failed to make proper monthly returns to the revenue officers, and against whom suits have been commenced, exceeds \$400,000.

James Burns, a Cuban filibuster, captured on Gardner's Island, who refused to accept the terms offered by the government for his release, and who has since been confined in Fort Lafayette, yesterday reconsidered his determination, and, upon taking an oath not to again violate the neutrality laws, was released.

The office of the Erie Railway Company have been removed to the Grand Opera House, corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third street.

William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, in custody of officer Woolside, of the sixth precinct.

Samuel Ramsay, a member of the Jersey City police force, and who served with distinction in the late war, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the breast.

The banking house of Thomas F. Morris & Co., at Yonkers, suspended operations on Thursday.

It is supposed that Mr. Stokes, the cashier, is a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000.

In the Superior Court yesterday Judge McCunn discharged from custody George R. Rutter, President of the First National Bank of Tennessee, who had been brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus.

Rutter was arrested for embezzling \$50,000 of the school fund deposited in his bank.

Gold touched 124, closing daily at 123 1/2.

The steamship Lafayette, Captain Roussau, will leave pier 9 North river at noon to-day for Brete and Havre.

The mails for France will close at the Post Office at eleven A. M.

The steamship Tybee, Captain Delany, will sail at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 4 North river, for Puerto Plata, Samana and St. Domingo city.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel Charles Moss, of Louisiana; Colonel J. D. Feno, of the United States Army; Judge T. B. Campbell, of St. Paul, and Senator J. A. Fowler, of Tennessee, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General M. D. Hardin, of the United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel H. W. Walbridge and Rev. John Fessenden, of Philadelphia, and Colonel O. D. Phelps, of Keokuk, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Lieutenant G. A. Conover, of the United States Army; Hiram Barney, of Spuyten Duyvil; W. E. Leach, of Boston, and W. G. Ryland, of Copenhagen, are at the Westminster Hotel.

General H. L. Robinson, of Birmingham, and J. L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General F. P. Blair, of St. Louis; Colonel W. M. Strong, of Albany; G. D. King, of Cuba, and G. W. Gill, of Memphis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. W. Hallward, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Board of Education; James T. Tucker, of New Orleans, and C. E. Blecker, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

General J. Zillen, of Washington, and J. Fargo, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Colonel Malcolm for Boston, Chief Justice Chase and daughter and Senator Sprague and family for Narragansett, R. I., and John Carson for Baltimore.

British Views on the Proposition to Tax United States Securities.

A British journal which pays particular attention to financial matters makes some curious remarks on the proposition to tax United States securities held abroad.

It says that "the first telegram by the French Atlantic cable informs us that the New York Herald strongly approves of the proposition to tax bonds which are held abroad."

And, again, in a leading editorial it remarks:—"A somewhat remarkable, but by no means astounding, piece of information has been received from New York through the Atlantic cable."

An agitation prevails on the other side of the Atlantic the object of which is to enable the government to tax the interest payable to foreigners on the debt held by them."

Now, for the consolation of our readers, we will say that at present there is here no very great agitation on the subject; but we repeat what was said before, that the interest on the bonds held abroad ought to be taxed as the interest of those held by American bondholders is taxed.

The tax on the interest of our government bonds held by our citizens is five per cent—

we refer to the internal revenue tax on all incomes beyond the exempted one thousand dollars.

For instance, a citizen holds government bonds, the coupons of which yield him from the interest a taxable income of ten thousand dollars.

At five per cent upon this income, as upon a like income from any other source, five hundred dollars must be paid into the national Treasury; but the subject or citizen of England or France pays no tax to our government upon its securities in his possession, simply because he is outside the pale of our internal revenue assessments.

Hence we contend that a specific tax of five per cent upon the interest of our bonds held by the subject or citizen of England, or France, or any other foreign country, will be no act of injustice to him, inasmuch as it is the tax paid by the American citizen.

Simple justice to the citizen requires, in fact, that the foreigner should be subject to the same assessment on his income from our national bonds.

We believe, too, that when this subject is brought prominently before the people and Congress the justice of the proposition will be admitted.

The argument against taxing our bonds held abroad is far more remarkable than the proposition; for it is conceded that in the way of precedent the United States would be justified in such an act.

"To a certain extent," the writer says, "the Americans would, in taxing European holders of their bonds, be following a precedent which is every day furnished by this country (England), all foreign holders of consols being taxed in precisely the same manner as British subjects."

Then he goes on to show that the other nations of Europe do the same or worse.

But, strange to say, he argues that the same rule does not apply to the United States.

He intimates that it is not honest, and that although England and all other nations may tax their security holders, this country ought not.

Is not this remarkably fine British logic? It is said that we should be more honest than the rest, because it is our interest to be so and because our credit would suffer if we should not be.

We are told that we should not be able to borrow money abroad if our reputation were damaged in that way.

In reality the government did not borrow from Europe in the extraordinary war to preserve the Union and during the erection of our enormous debt, and it was not until the war was over that European capitalists ventured to invest their funds in our bonds that paid more than double the interest that could be obtained on the other side of the Atlantic.

Europe gave us no assistance in our great

struggle for the life of the nation, and the whole debt was placed at home.

We are under no obligations to England or any other foreign power.

The British and other foreign capitalists that have invested in our securities since the war did so because they could purchase them at a very low price and with a conviction that in the future adjustment or consolidation of a debt they would be subject to the contingencies of legislation in taxing or reducing the interest.

In fact, they discounted these very contingencies in advance.

As to borrowing money from Europe, the less we do of that the better, and really we have no need to do it.

The government is not likely under any circumstances to want European loans.

It is to our interest and the duty of the government to the American people to follow the example of England and tax the interest on bonds held abroad just as it is taxed at home.

Andy Johnson's Platform.

Andy Johnson was serenaded at the Lamar House in Knoxville the other night.

Andy Johnson made a speech. He put in a bid for a seat in the United States Senate, and Andy Johnson put his foot in it—not in the Senate Chamber, but in his prospects for reaching those easy, velvet-cushioned arm chairs—for the present at least.

We publish Andy's not-natural serenade speech. He said he was not in Knoxville for the purpose of making a studied address.

It is a pity he had not devoted a little time to the study of what he intended to say—if he intended to say anything.

He declared that a popular revolution had occurred in the State. That is true; but he neglected to state that Parson Brownlow was at the head of that revolution and himself at the tail, if anywhere.

It was Parson Brownlow's revolution, not Andy Johnson's, and from the love the twain bear each other it will be like an attempt to reunite the Siamese twins after they have been once carved asunder, and expect that their flesh will again join and their blood intermingle naturally in the veins of each, as to imagine that Brownlow and Johnson will again become sealed in a common bond of fellowship.

Be that as it may, however, Andy Johnson has planted himself upon a rotten platform—a platform upon which no honest man should ever expect to be elected to the United States Senate.

He has evoked the skeleton of a regal empire based upon our national debt, and he exclaims, "Preserve the republic; let the debt go." This is repudiation in its worst form.

It is treason to the credit and the honor of the republic.

As the ex-President declared more than once during his Presidency that treason should be made odious and traitors punished, so now respectable citizens will demand that repudiation be made odious and repudiators punished—by being left severely alone in the distribution of the honors and emoluments of official station.

Andy Johnson ought to have the gumption to know that the true way to save the republic is for the republic to pay its debt.

To repudiate it is paving the way to bankruptcy, anarchy and eventual ruin.

Then may follow a chaotic empire such as a disintegrated imagination might conjure up, but not until then.

And, thank the Lord and the good temper of our tax-paying citizens, such an event is as remote as the sound of Gabriel's trumpet.

Furthermore, Andy Johnson seems to be in a muddle about the fifteenth amendment, allowing negroes to vote.

He does not seem to comprehend that that amendment is a foregone conclusion, that it is a fixed fact, and that the sooner it is looked squarely in the face

the better for all concerned as are likely to be most affected by its operations.

The conservatives in Virginia accepted it and elected a Governor and a Legislature upon the issue.

The conservatives of Mississippi have accepted it, and are prepared to act upon it.

The same may be said with regard to the respectable portion of the conservatives in Texas.

Hence, so far as the three outstanding States are concerned, there is nothing in the fifteenth amendment that should create much of an outcry, and so far as Andy Johnson and Tennessee are concerned there is nothing in it that either himself or the people of his State, whom he has for so many years represented in various capacities, should make a hue and cry about.

We shall be sorry to learn that the Southerners are not able to manage the negro vote after it shall become a merchantable article among politicians like that of other class voters in the North and West.

Taking all things into consideration we rather think Andy Johnson will be found wanting in his claims for the United States Senate when the time comes to test his popularity upon his repudiation and anti-suffrage platform.

PENDLETON IN THE FIELD.—Mr. Pendleton, in his letter accepting the democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, draws a gloomy picture of the condition of the country.

He says that money is scarce, business is depressed, employment is hard to be found, labor is badly rewarded, industrial pursuits are hampered, the tariff is oppressive, our internal taxes are unequal, interest is excessively high, and that everything, in short, is hurrying us down the road to bankruptcy.

But what are the remedies proposed by Mr. Pendleton? Upon this question, as upon the negro suffrage question, he has a hard fight before him, inasmuch as he is travelling in the old ruts of the Northern democracy, and turns his back upon the new departure of the Southern democracy.

THE UNFORTUNATE WRONG MAN.—A respectable emigrant, who arrived at this port the other day by the steamer Scotia, was mistaken for a counterfeit, of whom a description had been forwarded from England to the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

The supposed criminal was at once arrested, torn from his wife and child, and after having been mysteriously spirited from station house to station house, lest his anxious wife should discover his whereabouts and secure his discharge by a writ of habeas corpus, he was conveyed to the Twenty-second precinct prison, where he was confined until Thursday.

He was then removed to the Central Office, and on being confronted with a member of the London detective police force was found "not to be the man wanted."

He was at once discharged. Vigilance is a commendable virtue, but this unfortunate wrong man might well ask if he can hope for no redress for the flagrant injustice of which he has been made the victim.

Have the innocent in this "free country" no rights which the police are bound to respect?

One Week's Receipts from Customs.

The customs returns for the week included between August 7th and August 14th show that the receipts from this source amounted to four millions seventy-four thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars.

Of this amount the port of New York alone contributed more than three millions and a quarter, proving thereby its preponderant value to the country.

If we were to assume that the revenue of this one week was to be taken as an average return, it would give the Treasury an annual income from imports alone, of more than two hundred and eight millions.

But it is evident that this is an exceptional case.

The amount of duty paid into the custom houses of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore is based upon the importation of goods for the fall trade, which by this showing must be very large.

Predicting facts upon the imports, it would look as though our merchants calculated upon a large interior trade during the coming fall season.

Probably they find a sound basis for their expectations in the redundant crops.

We cannot complain, therefore, of the want of a good supply of foreign manufactures for the approach of season.

But it is a fact that we generally incline towards plethoric importations at this time of the year, which sometimes turn out disastrously for the importers.

However, in view of our excellent crops, and the happy condition of the farmer class all over the country, which is the natural consequence thereof, the large importation of this portion of the year may not be too much to fill the margin of profit very handsomely for the importers and jobbers.

We hope that it may turn out so, but we advise the exercise of wisdom and discretion in the matter of long credits and expansion of business.

They are always dangerous.

The Bank of England—Reduction of the Rate of Discount.

We learn by cable that the amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased two hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds within the last week, and that the minimum rate of discount has been reduced in consequence one-half per cent.

The cable despatch also states that the influx of bullion into the Bank of France is still more considerable, the increase being eleven million three hundred thousand francs since last week.

These two statements show a great though gradual falling off in European business; but then they occur in what is ordinarily the dull season of the year and need not cause any alarm.

Wall street received this intelligence with the greatest composure, though at any other time it would have excited much interest among our capitalists.

But we also are passing through our dull season just as they are in London and Paris.

There is always among speculators a breathing time for some weeks before the harvest has been gathered in, especially if fears are entertained that the harvest will fall under the average of past seasons.

Now there is on this very subject a great deal of anxiety throughout Great Britain, and the cable has for some days back reported to us the state of the weather in England almost as regularly as it does the last items of news regarding the international boat race.

Besides the uncertainty as to the harvest, it may well be that the stagnation of business in the great European capitals is due in part to the ever imminent danger of war.

The statement of matters on the Peninsula is sufficient of itself to cause uneasiness, and France is just now in a position which, though at yet bloodless, may have a very different ending.

Merchants are alive to all these things, for politics and commerce are so necessarily intermixed that many men of business study the political barometer like a Beust or a Bismarck.

But provided we have an average European harvest and a good cotton crop at home, we hope to tide over these political shoals and quicksands and find business before long as enterprising as ever.

THE REVIEW OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.—Our fire brigade had an opportunity on Thursday of exhibiting its discipline before the Chief of the London Fire Department, who came here to study and to learn something about the paid organization of New York.

It is said that his visit was made at the suggestion of the heir to the throne, who was struck with admiration while in this city with the excellent morale of our Fire Department.

The London chief expressed himself astonished and delighted by the brigade movements of the picked companies who passed in review before him in Tompkins square, and has no doubt learned a good deal from what he saw.

When he returns to the British metropolis he may find many suggestions for the improvement of the body over which he presides, imbibed from his brief experience of the splendid discipline which our Fire Department has attained under the efficient management of General Shaler.

If Captain Shaw has given the New York chief any hints as to the improvement of our force, we think it quite likely that he will take as many hints home with him for the improvement of the London Fire Department.

This is but in accordance with the principal of international comity.

BOGUS REVENUE OFFICERS.—The public must be on their guard against the many bogus deputy marshals and revenue detectives who are levying blackmail in different parts of the country, and particularly at points remote from large cities.

In every case the parties making demand by authority of the revenue laws should be required to show the written authority with which all real government agents are provided.

Frequent complaints have been received at the Revenue Office from the victims of bogus officers, especially from country ladies, who ought never to make any payment to strangers without consulting some intelligent neighbor.

It would be safer for them to pay their dues at headquarters, treating their swindling visitors in the same way as those bogus policemen in New York city are treated who are so often complained of at the Central Office.

BLOODY WORK IN CUBA.—If our latest reports be true in regard to the atrocities of the Spaniards in slaughtering their prisoners as soon as captured, the time has surely come for the intervention of the United States in the name of civilization and humanity.

We would ask our benevolent but apparently befogged Secretary of State, is not something due in this Cuban business to the common cause of humanity, to say nothing of peace and progress?

That Reported Conservative Letter of Chief Justice Chase.

The political party organs and party politicians are very much exercised about a letter which it is said Chief Justice Chase wrote to some Southerner on the political situation, and in which he expressed highly conservative and liberal views.

This shows, at least, that there is a tower of strength in Mr. Chase's name, and that whenever it is mentioned in connection with the Presidency the President-making factions and the organs of the different aspirants for that high office become excessively sensitive and nervous.

The mere report that he wrote a letter favoring a broad, liberal and conservative policy toward the South, which was construed into a bid for the Presidency, has put them in a flutter.

Now, for the consolation of these President-making managers, we can tell them on good authority that the Chief Justice has written no letter that will bear such a construction, and that he carefully avoids entering into political matters or controversies.

It is possible he may have written letters to friends, expressing opinions as to the policy that should be pursued toward the South, as any other citizen might.

This is a privilege that he may claim in common with all Americans.

Nor does he make any mystery about his views on this subject.

He has not hesitated to say that universal amnesty should go with universal suffrage, that the disabilities of the Southerners should be removed, and that the wounds of our civil war should be promptly healed.

No man, perhaps, has had a better opportunity or is more capable of forming a correct opinion of the present condition of the South and the temper of the people.

He has been a great deal in that section of the country since the war, and his judicial circuit extending over a considerable portion of it, he has necessarily become well informed of matters there.

The conclusion he has come to, then, that universal amnesty should be granted and the wounds of the war healed for the good of the whole country as well for that of the Southerners themselves, ought to have weight both with the administration and Congress.

There is no doubt the sentiment of the people is with him.

They do not want to see the Southern States remain unrestored, disorganized, and under military rule for the purpose of helping any political party.

On this subject Chief Justice Chase shows that he is a statesman of broad and liberal views, and there is no reason to conclude because he entertains them, or has even expressed them, that he has taken such conservative ground for the purpose of reaching the Presidency or to interfere in political matters.

Banks and Bankers—Government and Law.